



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**Ten Years' Index to the Geographische Zeitschrift.** This well-known Leipzig publication has just issued its "Register zu den Jahrgängen 1905-1914" prepared by Dr. Daniel Häberle. It is a systematic index, covering 160 pages, to the contents of the *Zeitschrift* for the ten years ending with Volume 20. Professor Franz Thorbecke prepared the index for the first ten years, and the two volumes make the entire content of this notable periodical easily available for all geographical workers.

## PERSONAL

MR. WILL C. BARNES, of the U. S. Forest Service, spoke on February 11 before the Geographic Society of Chicago on "The Life of a Forest Ranger."

CAPTAIN JOSEPH E. BERNIER, according to press despatches from Quebec dated January 16, is planning another expedition to the Canadian Arctic. He proposes to start in July on his own ship, the *Guide*, and to be gone for two years. Captain Bernier will be remembered for his previous explorations in the American Arctic archipelago,—of interest geographically, because of the original surveys of the uncharted northwestern end of Baffin Island, and politically, because he was the officer who carried out the formal annexation by Canada of the whole archipelago.

PROFESSOR FRANZ BOAS, of Columbia University, spoke on January 24 before the New York Academy of Sciences on "General Ethnological Notes from Porto Rico."

MR. ANTHONY FIALA gave an illustrated lecture on January 14 before the Geographic Society of Chicago entitled "Through the Brazilian Jungles with Colonel Roosevelt." Mr. Fiala, it will be remembered, was a member of one of the three parties into which the Roosevelt-Rondon Expedition separated to reach the Amazon. His route followed the Papagaio, Jurueña, and Tapajoz Rivers (see map in this number on page 171).

CAPTAIN GRANVILLE FORTESCUE lectured on February 2 before the Geographical Society of Philadelphia on "The Dardanelles and the European War."

PROFESSOR A. W. GRABAU, of Columbia University, gave a paper on January 3 before the New York Academy of Sciences on "Some Parallelisms in the Geology of Western Europe and America."

PROFESSOR D. W. JOHNSON, of Columbia University, spoke on January 3 before the New York Academy of Sciences on "The Strategic Value of Landforms in the Great Russian Retreat." The lecture discussed substantially the same topics as Professor Johnson's paper in the February *Review*. On February 11 Professor Johnson addressed the members of the United State Naval War College at Newport, R. I., and, a week later, the students of Mount Holyoke College on "Topographic Features of Europe as a Factor in the War."

DR. FRANK E. LUTZ, of the American Museum of Natural History, spoke on February 15 before the New York Entomological Society on "Centers of Dispersal and Their Bearing on the Present Distribution of Animals."

MR. NORMAN TAYLOR, of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, is giving a course on phyto-geography at that institution. The course deals with plant distribution over the earth. Prerequisites are courses in plant ecology and geology and a good general knowledge of climatology and systematic botany.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM I. THOMAS, of the University of Chicago, spoke on January 28 before the Geographic Society of Chicago on "The Comparative Mental and Moral Worth of Races."

MR. EUGENE VAN CLEEF, of the Duluth (Minn.) State Normal School, spoke on "Our Debt to Climate" at a geography round table at a meeting of the Northeastern Minnesota Educational Association on February 18.

DR. LUCY L. W. WILSON, of the Philadelphia Normal School, on January 19 gave an illustrated lecture before the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, entitled "Climate and Prehistoric Man as Revealed in Recent Excavations in New Mexico."

## OBITUARY

PROFESSOR EUGENE W. HILGARD died on January 8 at the age of 83. Since 1904 he had been emeritus professor of agriculture at the University of California. The breadth of treatment and attention to causal relationship resulting from Professor Hilgard's equal proficiency in geology and agriculture gave his work a distinctly geographic character. The fundamental "Report on Cotton Production in the United States," published in 1884 by the Tenth Census, was prepared under his direction; he himself contributed the general discussion of cotton production and the sections devoted to Louisiana and Mississippi, each preceded by a summary of the physical geography

of the state. From 1855 to 1873 he was state geologist of Mississippi; to this period belongs his "Report on the Geology and Agriculture of Mississippi," 1860. For thirty years, from 1874 to 1904, he occupied the chair of agriculture at the University of California. In 1881-83 he was in charge of the agricultural division of the Northern Transcontinental Survey along the Northern Pacific Railway; his observations were laid down in a "Report on the Agricultural Features of the Pacific Slope," 1882. His last work, "Soils: Their Formation, Properties, Composition, and Relation to Climate and Plant Growth in the Humid and Arid Regions," 1907, is a standard contribution to the subject in English.

VICTOR HUOT, the cartographer of the Paris Geographical Society, was killed in battle on April 28, 1915, at the age of 48. Prior to his connection with this society, he had contributed to all of the map publications of the firm of Hachette et Cie., notably the "Atlas Universel de Géographie" by Vivien de Saint Martin and Schrader. In addition to his regular compilations for *La Géographie*, the organ of the Paris society, he prepared a set of river-basin maps of the French Alps for the water and forest commission of the Service des Grandes Forces Hydrauliques and wrote the section on South America in the recent "Grande Géographie Bong" published under the direction of Onésime Reclus.

PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU was killed in action near Soissons on January 13, 1915, aged 44. A son of the famous French economist, he had mainly devoted himself to economic geography, occupying the chair of commercial geography and statistics at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques and the chair of political economy at the Collège de France. His "Les États-Unis au XXe Siècle," 1914, is one of the foremost foreign discussions of the economic geography of our country. In his "Les Nouvelles Sociétés Anglo-Saxonnes: Australie, Nouvelle Zélande, Afrique du Sud," 1901, he lays greater emphasis on political and social conditions.

SIR CLEMENTS ROBERT MARKHAM died in London on January 30, 1916. The little village of Stillingfleet, where he was born in 1830, records in its name the disembarkation there of the fleet of the Norseman Harold Hardrada. The historic incident suggests itself appropriately, for Sir Clements Markham was a voyaging spirit akin to that of the ancient seamen. His travels, beginning at the early age of fourteen, extended from Arctic shores to African plateaus, Indian plantations, and Peruvian valleys. Happily all are recorded by his facile pen. To our geographical literature of the Arctic he contributed "Franklin's Footsteps," 1852, and "The Threshold of the Unknown Region," 1874, based on his early experience with the Franklin Search Expedition of 1850-51 and a later journey to Greenland with the Nares Expedition. Indirectly the cause of Polar exploration owes much to his influence and interest. To him was due in large measure the financing of Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition of 1901. "A History of the Abyssinian Expedition," 1869, relates the interlude of African travel, but his chief labors have been devoted to Peru, the land of his first voyaging. In the preface to one of his latest publications, "The Land of the Incas," he tells how, a naval cadet stationed on the Pacific coast, he fell under the fascination of the Andean land and how, stimulated by Prescott, he seized his first opportunity to return and engage in research on Inca civilization. An early result appeared in 1856, "Cuzco and Lima." A few years later he returned again, on this occasion under orders from the Government of India to procure cinchona plants from the Peruvian *montaña* for introduction into British India. While prosecuting this object he traveled many leagues of unknown country in the "golden valleys" of Carabaya. A memoir of the Countess of Chinchon details the history of the valuable plant, and "Travels in Peru and India," 1862, the success of his important mission. The explorer's versatile energies enabled him to render services to the executive of the Hakluyt and Royal Geographical Societies. To both he acted in turn as secretary and president for considerable terms. For the former he edited twenty-two volumes, among them his critical translations of the works of the Peruvian historians Cieza de Leon, Garcilasso de la Vega, Acosta, Sarmiento de Gamboa, and others. To the Royal Geographical Society Markham acted as secretary for twenty-five years and president for twelve (1893-1905), and his contributions to the *Geographical Journal* number some seventy papers. Of him it may be truly said that, without intermission, through a long and splendid lifetime he responded to the Society's behest "ob terras reclusas."

HERMANN GRAF ZU SOLMS-LAUBACH died on November 25, 1915, at the age of 73. To geographers he is best known through his brief exposition of the principles of plant geography, "Die leitenden Gesichtspunkte einer allgemeinen Pflanzengeographie," 1905. He had also written a paper on the origin, domestication, and distribution of the fig-tree (*Abhandl. Gesell. Wiss. Göttingen*, Vol. 28, 1881).